**Green Building Structure**

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**1 ABSTRACT**

Scientists believe that buildings construction and maintenance consume up to 50% of the total energy resources. We damage the environment by using non-renewable energy resources. Sustainable development paradigm promotes minimal usage of scarce resources based on the resource-saving technologies, i.e. getting raw materials as a result of recycling processes. Green building makes it possible to preserve natural resources for the next generations by reducing pollution and increasing ecosystem self-recovery.

Developer companies note that the up-front cost usually makes up about 20% of the life cycle cost. Green building suggests the recycled usage of the construction materials thus increasing energy efficiency of real estate property. Russian government doesn’t provide any incentives for green building. Government can take care of the environment by supporting green building technologies, particularly in municipal and state buildings construction.

**2 BUILDING DAMAGES**

Buildings construction consumes a lot of energy resources especially the manufacturing of building materials and constructions (BM&C). It manufacturing involves extraction, transportation, and raw natural processing. All these stages of building (BM&C) damage the environment and require high energy consumption. Energy production in itself also harms the environment.

India uses primarily heat, hydro, and nuclear energies. Extraction of coal, oil, natural gas serving the main energy resources for the thermal power stations, also damages the environment. These kinds of energy resources are exhaustible, non-renewable, so it is necessary to reduce their consumption. Therefore in order to reduce the damaging impact on the environment it is necessary to seek ways to reduce energy consumption and at the same time switch on to ecologically safe energy (that of the sun, the wind, and the tides, etc.).

According to the EU legal standards, since 2020 more than 80% of buildings’ construction and demolition waste is to be recycled. Because of the limited access to natural building materials In addition, filling the landfills with the construction waste is much cheaper than the realization of the recycling process. This is another aspect of environmental pollution in building property.

**3 GREEN BUILDING BENEFITS**

Green buildings make it possible to preserve natural resources for the next generations by reducing pollution and increasing ecosystem self-recovery. Extraction of raw materials through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, use, repair and maintenance, and disposal or recycling). Impacts taken into account include (among others) embodied energy, global warming potential, resource use, air pollution, water pollution, and waste.

The International Energy Agency released a publication that estimated that existing buildings are responsible for more than 40% of the world’s total primary energy consumption and for 24% of global carbon dioxide emissions.

**4 CONCLUSIONS**

In base of the above can draw a conclusion. Building damage include embodied energy, global warming potential, resource use, air pollution, water pollution, and waste. The introduction of green building will reduce the load on the environment, shrink energy consumption and preserve the health of the nation.

**5 REFERENCES**

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